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NO. 11
american philatilic society

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CHARLES W. REMELE

Members have been saddened by news in the philatelic press informing us of the death of Charles Remele on May 30. Thase who were privileged to work with him in the development of our Unit -- even if the contact was only by mail -- know full well that he was a philatelist of the highest caliber, always earnestly striving to learn more and more and to pass that knowledge to his associates, His zeal and efficiency in performing his duties as secretary-treasurer of this Unit, and of serving the CHRONICLE as railroad-marking editor, his promptness and business-like handling of correspondence, and his personal magnetism and oharm -- endeared him to us all.

Pending appointment of a successor to Mr . Remele as secretary-treasurer, address commications as to dues, etc. to Tracy W. Simpson, 66 Alvarado Rd., Berkeley 5, Calif., who at the request of the Chairman is holding all Unit books and reoords.

## VARIETIES AND SYMBOLS

As more fully set forth in Issue No. 1, the following symbols are used:
S1 The imperforate orange-brown stamp with four outer frame-lines; Scott's No. 10.

S2 The imperforate stamp, not orange-brown color, with four outer frame-lines; Soott's Nos. 11 and 11 a.
The perforated stamp with four outer frame-lines; Scott's No. 25.
S4 The perforated stamp with outer frame-lines at sides only, discontinuous between stamps; Scott's No. 26a.
S5
The perforated stamp with outer frame-lines at sides only, oontinuous between stamps; Scott's No. 26.
The subvarieties of each, designated as types, are desoribed in Issue No. 1. Descriptions of the markings illustrated on the Plate indicate black color unless otherwise stated.

## RECENTLY ISSUED PHOTOS OF THE 2600 PLATE POSITIONS OF S1 and $\$ 2$

The Supplement to Issue 22, comprising these photo prints, has been in greater demand than anticipated. At this writing orders have been received for over $\$ 500$ 's worth of the prints, an enthusiastic response that lully shows the appreciation by the membership of Dr. Chase's generosity in permitting his reference plates to be photographed.

Members who are not already "in the know" will be pleased to learn that it is none other than our own Editor of CHATTER, Mr. L. L. Downing, who is the "Mr. Anonymous" who spark-plugged this entire project. He paid for all negatives out of his own pocket and refuses to share this burden with other members who would gladly assume a part of the expense. Because Mr. Doming's sponsoring of this project has become known to many members, particularly in the Boston area, it is no more than fair that members elsewhere should know who is responsible for this outstanding project-and at our urging Mr. Downing kindly consented to let himself be brought out into the open. Ye Editor knows he speaks for all Unit members in again expressing appreciation and thanks to Mr . Downing for his generous use of time and money to bring this project through to such a satisfactory conclusion.

NOTE: The Foreword that was supposed to be sent with these photos was delaysd in preparation. Members who purchased photos will find this Foreword enclosed in the envelope in which this CHRONICLE is mailed.

## NOTES ON THE 3c 1857 tYPE II PLATE NUMBERS AND IMPEINTS by Carroll Chase, Honorary Member

I have been gathering data on this interesting stamp since 1910. It has been a slow process and much remains to be discovered. However, very considerable progress has been made. I am trying here to put down in black and white certain phases of this study, part of which already appeared a year or so ago in the 3 c 1851-157 Unit Chronicle (Issue No. 13).

Twenty plates were made and used, two of which exist in three states (10 and 11 early, intermediate and late) and at least one - Plate 9 - which exists in two states (early and late). These stamps are of two main types now recognized in Scott's Specialized Catalogue - with the side frame lines broken between the stamps vertically (Plates 10 and 11 in all three states) and those with side frame lines continuous from the top to the bottom of the plate (Plates 9 and 12-28 inclusive). Let me say here that all imprint copies may be plated. Please let me emphasize this.

The plates vary tremendously in rarity. By studying the imprints and plate numbers it gradually has become possible to get an idea as to their relative rarity. The plate number from six panes has not yet been seen - Plates $1 \overline{3}$ and 17 (both panes) and 12 (right pane) and 22 (left pane). However, imprint copies which must come from five of these six panes have been identified. These panes have been lettered for temporary identification as $H, I, J, K, L$ and $M$. To indicate the rarity of certain plates it may be noted that I have no record of any copies at all from one pane, a record of two copies from another pane and five or six copies from three other panes. As the total number of recorded imprint copies is well over 800 , the rarity of oertain panes and plates is obvious. One fake namber Ll3 has been seen made with a " 3 " from Plate 23:

Needless to say, I am most anxious to see any of the numbers from the six panes of which the number is unknown. If any one oan loan me even one of them, I shall be delighted. Prompt returns and postage in both directions, of course.

To shorten the text, here are two tables which give much of the information I wish to convey.

3c 1857 Type II

|  | IMPRINTS |  |  | PLAT | INJ.BERS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plate or <br> Pane | No. of imp. copies seen Both Panes | Est. Value | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. seen } \\ & \frac{\text { Both }}{\text { Panes }} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. seen } \\ & \frac{\text { Left }}{\text { Pane }} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Est. } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { No. seen } \\ \frac{\text { Right }}{\text { Pane }} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Est. } \\ & \text { Value } \end{aligned}$ | Remarks |
| 9 E | 31 | 33.50 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |  |
| 9L | 35 | 3.50 | 2 | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{2} 150.00$ | 1 | 3150.00 |  |
| 10E | 9 | 20.00 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |  | Scott's No.26A |
| $10 i$ | 19 | 10.00 | 5 | 2 | 125.00 | 3 | 125.00 |  |
| 102 | 6 | 25.00 | 1 | 0 | - | 1 | 150.00 |  |
| 118 | 11 | 20.00 | 2 | 0 | - | 2 | 125.00 |  |
| 11 i | 16 | 10.00 | 1 | 1 | 150.00 | 0 | - |  |
| 11L | 4 | 25.00 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |  |
| 12 | 6 (1 pane) | 22.50 | 1 | 1 | 150.00 | 0 | - |  |
| 13 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - 50.0 |  |
| 14 | 12 | 15.00 | 2 | 1 | 150.00 | 1 | 150.00 |  |
| 15 | 63 | 1.50 | 5 | 3 | 75.00 | 2 | 100.00 |  |
| 16 | 35 | 3.50 | 2 | 1 | 150.00 | 1 | 150.00 |  |
| 17 | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | - | 0 | - |  |
| 18 | 25 | 5.00 | $2+$ | $1+$ | 150.00 | 1- | 150.00 |  |
| 19 | 17 | 10.00 | $2^{+}$ | $1+$ | 150.00 | 1 | 150.00 |  |
| 20 | 53 | 1.50 | About 16 | About 9 | 50.00 | About 7 | 50.00 |  |
| 21 | 10 | 17.50 | 3 | 1 | 150.00 | 2 | 125.00 |  |
| 22 | 8 (1 pane) | 20.00 | 1 | 0 | - | 1 | 150.00 |  |
| 23 | ${ }^{36}$ | 3.50 | About 9 | 4 | 50.00 | About 5 | 50.00 |  |
| 24 | 112 | 1.00 | About 11 | About 8 | 50.00 | About 3 | 50.00 |  |
| 25 | 70 | 1.00 | About 13 | About 8 | 50.00 | About 5 | 50.00 |  |
| 26 | 92 | 1.00 | 4 or 5 | 3 | 75.00 | 1 or 2 | 75.00 |  |
| 27 | 39 | 3.00 | 5 | 3 | 75.00 | 2 | 75.00 |  |
| 28 | 50 | 1.50 | 5 or 6 | 2 | 100.00 | 3 or 4 | 100.00 | Special Large Type |
| Pane |  |  | + indicates "partial number also." |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{L}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{H}^{\prime \prime}$ | 16 | 10.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L"I' | 9 | 17.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| L"J" | 5 | 22.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R"K" | 2 | 35.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R"L" | 8 | 17.50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{R}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{M}^{\prime \prime}$ | 0 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The estimated values are, I believe, realistic. One plate number block sold at auction recently for $\$ 260.00$ so I feel I am being very conservative as to the values of the rare items.

The following is an attempt to place the plates approximately in their respective order of rarity.

Group 1 - rarest (none known): 9E, 10E, 11L, 13, 17
Group 2 - (1 or 2 known): 9L, 10i, 11E, 11i, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22
Group 3 - ( 3 or 4 known): 15, 28
Group 4 - ( 4 or 5 known): 26,27
Group 5 - (9-13 known): 23, 24, 25
Group 6 - oommonest (about 16 known): 20
The remainders found in southern post offices after the Civil War account for the fact that Plates 20 and 23-28 inclusive are comparatively common. Even these are steadily beooming rarer. It seems hard to realize that back in 1910 I bought 3 c 1857 Type II stamps wholesale, including large blocks, at face value!

Of the six panes with numbers lacking it is quite possible that $L$ "I" is L22. Again it is likely that $L$ "H" and $R " L "$ go together, being either Plate 13 or 17. Further, $L^{\prime \prime J} J^{\prime \prime}$ and $R^{\prime \prime} K^{\prime \prime}$ or $R^{\prime \prime} M^{\prime \prime}$ may go together to be either Plate 13 or 17. The right pane of Plate 12, the number of which has not been seen, is likely $R^{\prime \prime} \mathbb{K}^{\prime \prime}$ or $\mathbb{R}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{M}^{\prime \prime}$.

With a bit of luck and more aid from fellow students it is hoped that considerable further progress may be made.

Editor's Note: The estimates of value in Dr. Chase's tabulation are fairly consistent with the Unit's catalog premium values as to imprints (see P-12, Issue 18), but upward revision is necessary for the $S 4$ and $S 5$ plate numbers. See Addenda and Corrigenda in this issue for the changes to be made in P-12.

FIRST DAY STAMPLESS COVERS
by Prof. Arthur R. Davis, R. A, No, 46
The listing of covers showing first day use of the adhesives issued on July 1, 1851 has resulted in the report of 28 three-cent uses from 17 different offices and one use on a mail line (Chronicle No. 21, page 9; Chronicle No. 22, page 6). Four examples of first day use of the one-cent stamp are known (Chronicle No. 12, page 2).

On June 30, 1851 there were 19, 796 post offices in operation in the United States (P.M. General's Report). Those offices that were not supplied with the new adhesives on July 1 used handstamps or manuscript markings for the new postal rates which became effective on that date. The rates which were in use on July 1, 1851 are shown in the following table:

Domestic letters, 1/2 oz.

Printed oirculars, per oz.

Drop letters, any weight
Ship letters for delivery at port
forwarded by mail
Way letters

| Rate |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Prepaid | Unpaid |
| 36 | * 5¢ |
| $6 ¢$ | 10¢ |
| $1{ }_{10}$ | $2 ¢$ |
| 24 | 46 |
| 36 | $6 \nsim$ |
| 44 | 81 |
| $5 ¢$ | $10 \%$ |
| $1 \varnothing$ | $1 \%$ |
| 56 | $6 \%$ |

Add 20 to domestic rate Add $1 \notin$ to domestic rate
*Unpaid, single letters were first rated $5 \&$ on July 1,1845 for a distance of 300 miles. On July 1, 1851 the distance was increased to 3000 miles. Literally,
to be a first day of a new rate a letter must have been oarried over 300 miles on that date. However, this fact is not usually considered. All covers bearing an unpaid 5\& rate, dated July l, 1851, are considered first day covers irrespective of distance. In the list which follows, a separation has been made between covers carried less than 300 miles and those carried a greater distance simply to indicate camparative scaroity.

One would expect that stampless covers dated July 1, 1851 would be more plentiful than they are from the following considerations: l) the large number of post of fices in operation on July 1 which were not supplied with adhesive stamps; 2) unpaid as well as paid rates could be covered by handstamps; 3) undoubtedly some letters were held back to take advantage of the new and lower rates which became effective on that date.

To explain the shortage two suggestions can be made: 1) the number of stampless covers whioh have survived is relatively small compared to covers with adhesives. It is comparatively recently that any value has been attached to stampless covers. They were frequently destroyed as worthless; 2) envelopes were in common use in 1851 and the letters have been destroyed. Lacking a dated letter or a filing notation, an envelope simply marked "July 1 " cannot be accepted as a first day use, although it may be such.

Thus far, the following first day stampless covers have been reported:

## PAID 3

Andover, Mis.
Boston 3 cts.
Cambridge Ms.
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Detroit, Mich.
Fort Madjison, Ioa.
Greenport, iN. Y.
Han over, N.H.
Jersey Shore, Pa.
New York PAID 3 cts.
Philadelphia Pa. PAID 3 cts.

New York PAID 6 cts. San Francisco 6

PAID and separate 3 (A, R. Davis).
(B.P.M. 634) and separate PAID (B.P.M. 527) (M.C. Blake).

PAID and separate 3 (A, R. Davis).
PAID and separate 3 (A, R. Devis).
PAID 3 in a separate ellipse (T. W. Simpson).
PAID and separate 3 (A, R. Davis).
PAID and separate 3 (Records of S, B. Ashbrook).
PAID 3 in separate circle (A. R. Davis).
PAID and separate 3, mss Registered 8, to Philadelphia (Norona sale, records of S. B. Ashbrook).
(A. R. Davis 2, L. L. Downing, E. B. Jessup, E. W. Phippen).
(G. B. Smith).

## PAID 6

Double weight letter to Providence (A. R. Davis). PAID separate. Single weight letter to Philadelphia (E. B. Jessup).

$$
\text { "5" - "not prepaid" - distances under } 300 \text { miles }
$$

Boston 5 cts.
New York 5 cts.
Philadelphia Pa.
U.S. Express Mail Boston Mass
(B.P.M. 536) to New York (A. R. Davis)
to So. Windham Conn. (A, R. Davis)
to Boston (L. L. Downing)
Separate 5 (F. A. Hollowbush)
(B.P.M. 365 A) and separate 5
(B.P.M. 367 B) (M. C. Blake)

## "5" - "not prepaid" - distances over 300 miles

Boston 10 cts.

New York 5 cts.

Homer Mi ch.
San Franoisoo Cal:

New York FAID 1 ct.

New Orleans, La.

Honolulu, Hawaiian Is. June 4, 1851
San Francisco 1 Jul.
(B.P.M. 539) with 10 crossed out and mms. 5 at right. On an envelope addressed to Washington (L. L. Downing)
to Lancaster Ohio (A. R. Davis)
"10" - "not prepaid"
Via New York where it was rated; To San Francisco. (E. B. Jessup)

Separate 10 (E. B. Jessup, G. B. Smith)
PAID 1 (circular)
(A. R. Davis)

$$
\text { WAY } 6
$$

Separate WAY over 6 (A, R. Davis, G. B. Smith)

$$
12 \text { PAID }
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (str. line) } \\
& \text { (circle) PAID and separate 12. Addressed to New } \\
& \text { Jersey. Described in Ashbrook's "One Cent," Vol II, } \\
& \text { page 261, as a prepaid, double weight letter, 2x6d } \\
& \text { with no ship fee. (Records of S. B. Ashbrook) } \\
& 12 \text { ("not prepaid" circular) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Honolulu, Hawaiian Is. June 4, 1851
San Franciscol Jul.
(str. line)
(circle) PAID and separate 12. Addressed to Vermont. An unpaid circular over 3500 miles, $10 \neq$ plus $2 \phi$ ship fee? (R.C.H. Lee)

The two oovers dated Honolulu, June 4, 1851, and San Francisco July 1, both with a red 12, present a problem: The explanation of the PAID letter is undoubtedly correct. But the "not prepaid" circular without a SHIP marking is not so easy. Unpaid circulars over 3500 miles (not 3000 as for letters) were rated at $10 \%$. To make the rate of 12 it seems necessary to add a $2 \phi$ ship fee. Another explanation is that the clerk grabbed the $12 \phi$ handstamp and applied it to all letters, circulars, etc. Take your choice. Any suggestions from members of the UNIT will be gratefully welcomed by the author.

This report is far from complete and no significant conclusions can be drawn. Members of the UNIT are requested to report any items in their collections for recording in the CHRONICLE. I wish to thank the 25 members of the UNIT who cooperated in compiling the above list.

## Check List of double transfers on plates 10 and il (S4)

By courtesy of Dr. Carroll Chase we list herein the results of his latest studies of double transfers on plates 10 and II. As compared with the previous list (Issue No. 11), some minor ones have been deleted and a few corrections made. Dr. Chase writes, "I think we can call the list complete for the three states of plate 10 and from the early and intermediate states of plate 11 , except for $98 \mathrm{Rll}(\mathrm{e}$ ) and (i). We know that $98 \mathrm{Rll}(\mathrm{i})$ is a strong double transfer and also has recut inner line at right. I have seen it in four multiple pieces, but I've never seen 98Rll(e) as a multiple. However, I've seen a few copies of a position that may be 98R11(e) closely similar to but a bit clearer and sharper than 98Rll(i), so I rather think that this olassic variety of double transfer with right line recut probably exists in both early and intermediate states; it is not sure, however. Also there are four positions -- $55,56,57,58 \mathrm{Rll}(\theta$ and $i)$-- that I have filled by two horizontal pairs, but I'm not entirely sure which pair goes to the left and which to the right.
"The list of double transfers an plate ll(L) is provisional only, as it is not complete; that is, a few are not definitely placed, and it is possible that some errors may be found which later discovery of multiple pieces may correct. In the list (?) after certain positions indicates not a questionable double transfer but a questionable plating. Fully half the stamps of $11(\mathrm{~L})$ shows signs of double transfers, though some are faint. Quite a plate:"

| Ll0(e) | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ll0(i) | 1,5,51,61,81,91 |
| L10(L) | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,10,11,12,21,22,32,42, \\ & 51,52,61,66,76,78,81,91 \end{aligned}$ |
| L11( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ) | 1,47,57,67,77 |
| L11(i) | 41,51,57,67,77 |
| Lil(L) | 1,2,3,4,6,8,9,10,14,16,24,26? |
|  | 34,41,50,51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58?, |
|  | 63, 64,65,66?,68,69,70,73,74, |
|  | $76,78,79,80,84,89,90,93,94,95$, |
|  | 96,98,99(triple),100 |


| R10(e) | none |
| :---: | :---: |
| R10(i) | 61,68,98 |
| R10(L) | $\begin{aligned} & 9,10,20,30,40,55,58,60,61,65,68, \\ & 70,75,78,85,88,91,98 \end{aligned}$ |
| R11 (e) | 2,8,82,86,98 |
| R11(i) | 8,61,71,81,88,92,96,98,100 |
| Rll (L) | $1,2,3,4,5,6,10,11,13,20,21,25,32$, |
|  | $33,41,43,44,51,53,54,55,57 ?, 61,$ |
|  | $62,63,66 ?, 67,71,72,73,74,75,77 ?$ $81.82,83,84,85,91,92,93,94,95,96 \text {, }$ |
|  | 97,98(triple),99,100 |

Double transfers from plate $11(\mathrm{~L})$ not yet placed are $02, \mathrm{~J} 3, \mathrm{~F} 4, \mathrm{M} 4, \mathrm{~N} 4, \mathrm{B6}, \mathrm{Y} 6, \mathrm{~F} 7, \mathrm{G7}$. The following positions on plate ll(L) are not yet identified: Lll(L) 22, 25,44,47, $48,71,75,87,88$; Rll(L) $22,28,30,40,52,60,64,65,68,78,79$. Later: See Addenda, p. 16 .

Of previously unidentified d.t.'s, the following have recently been identified:
 (L)? ; J5-25R11(L) ; L2-95R11(L); W2-67R11(L); V6-13R11(L).

## PLate varieties of plate 9-12 group (S5)

Dr. Chase sends No. 5, an S5 stamp that shows an exceptionally wide discoloration of the same kind that exists on plate 18 , caused by the wide crack on that plate. The illustrated example is mentioned on page 62 of Dr. Chase's book, but he now advises that he believes this is caused by a crack, even though no duplicate has boen found. Stamps from several 55 plates are rare, and it is entirely possible that one of them may have been taken out of use because of this "cracks"

The quadruple plate flaw illustrated as Fig. 48 of Dr. Chase's book and described at top of page 66 (revised edition) as "one of the most unusual flaws as well as one of the most prominent" has now been identified as 18L28. Mr. J. A. Farrington turned up a block of six with center line at right and relief-A positions at top, thereby identifying the stamp as 18L. Dr. Chase identified the piece as from plate 28.

Dr. Chase reports a new recutting slip which he designates as the "M slip." It has been seen on a single and on a pair. The slip is in the vertical margin between two stamps. It consists of a thin almost vertical line that starts at the bottom of the stamp -- about midway between the stamps -- and continues upward, curving slightly to the left, until it meets the outer line of the next stamp at left at about the level of Washington's chin (or a bit above). The line probably is the result of a slip of the recutting scriber as it was drawn downward from top to bottom, or it may be a faint crack.

## UNUSUAL TOWNMARKS

Reported by Mr . L. W. Kaiser is 30 mm BUTTERNUTS N.Y. in brown on $S 5$ and also a rimless FARMGNGTON N.Y. used on S4. Mir. H. deWindt reports No. 13, PHOENIX R.I. with the "OE" in ligature form, most unusual in a postmark. No. 14, the 24 mm SALEM MASS., is not scarce but it is an unusual form. No. 4, EAST GREENWICH R.I., reported by Mr. C. W. Wilson, has sloping "R.I." No. 20, MAST YARD N.H. in brown, takes its place along with FURNACE, FACTORY, IRON WORKS, etc., as an industrial-type of townmark -- exceptionally curious because of there being no qualifying designation of whose mast yard. The postmaster at Mast Yard, N. H., received only $\$ 29$ compensation for the year ending June 30, 1857, so it is a scarce one. Mr. T. K. Webster reports "Staunton's Precinct, Va." in mss on S5 (cf. PORTER'S PRECINCT, page 8 , Issue 22).

Mr. E. O. Krueger reports the blue Philadelphia townmark on cover dated Nov. 11, 1853, tying $S 2$, postdating by 11 days the latest noted date in Dr. Chase's book (page 348, revised edition).

## TOWNMARKS INCLUDING PAID AND/OR RATE

In the S. W. Paige June, 1955, Sale was a cover to California bearing No. 9 NEW PAID YORK/6/D in red overlaid with crayon "3". On cover is also an S2. The cover is one of several having preprinted address of A.J. Downer with "Sacramento City" completely obliterated with ink and a pen-written "San Francisco" alongside. There is reason to believe this change of preprinted address was made before mailing on all covers of this correspondence, except one that somehow got to Sacramento and was forwarded to San Francisco. The cover bearing No. 9 apparently is a case where the prepayment fee of 6cts was paid partly by coin and partly by a stamp. The Paige Sale also had a stampless cover to California with the same marking. The marking does not appear in previously compiled lists of New York townarks; it is known with PAID/10 at top and also with plain PAID (see Issue 13, No. 28), but not so far as Ye Editor is aware with PAID/6.

No. 10, PASSUMPSIC/D/bars/3Cts is reported on cover with S2, an unusual arrangement, and also without name of State. No. 19, MALONE N.Y./D/curved PAID 3 in blue ties Sl. It differs from stock style in that letters are without serifs (except in date) and do not have thiok and thin strokes.

## STRAIGHT-LINE AND ODD-SHAPED TOWMMARKS

Reported by Mr. L. L. Downing is No. Il, BERLIN CENTER/O/mssD on stampless, used in 1854, and No. 12, Willington, Ct./mssD/PAID III on stampless, used in 1853. These may someday be found on covers with stamps. The "Willington" differs greatly from No. 48 of Issue 2. These markings are not includible in the R-1 Catalog List (Issue 20) until reported on covers with stamps (or on Nesbitt).

## COLLEGE TOWNMARKS

Mr. J. A. Farrington reports another mss HIWASSEE COLLEGE, TEN. on cover with three lc Type 4, used in 1854. This rare marking is illustrated as No. 8 of Issue 5.

## INDIVIDUAL HANDSTAMPED DATES ON COVERS

In Issue 20, page 5, reference is made to dates "OCT. 18 ," etc., not a part of townmark, as perhaps recording date of receipt or date a letter was advertised if addressee unknown. Mr. C. W. Wilson reports several of these: (f) AUG 28 on cover Philadelphia to Detroit, postmarked Aug. 25 at Philadelphia, (2) AUG. 15 on cover Brownstown, Mich., to Detroit, postmarked Aug. 14 at Brownstown, (3) MAR. 23 on cover Frederick, Md., to Detroit, postmarked Frederick Mar. 21, 1860. Also on this cover is ADVERTISED on face and Detroit postmark of Apr. 15, 1860 on back. It is notioed that the handstamped dates are only a day or so after date the letter was mailed, so probably they designate date of receipt instead of the date the letter was advertised as undeliverable. A possible explanation is that such dates were placed on the covers if the addressee was unknown at time of receipt so as to give a reference date from which to measure the time that must elapse before the letter is advertised. Ye Editor does not seem to find anywhere in the PL\&R's of the period an instruction to the postmaster as to how long he must hold a letter before advertising it as undeliverable. Further information is requested.

## DOUBLE USE OF "DUE 3"

Nos. 1 and 2, reported by Mr. C. W. Wilson, are used on the same cover -- a 3c star-die Nesbitt from Washington to Detroit. No. I in truncated frame is known as having been used at Detroit, but $\mathbb{M r}$. Wilson writes that this is the first one he has seen. No. 2 was evidently placed on the cover at Washington.

ENCIRCLED PAID 3 OR 3 PAID
No. 8, reported by Mr. L. L. Downing, is unusual because of the large circle. It is on stampless oover of Portland, Me., used in 1852. In the R. W. Rex collection appear conventional encircled Paid-3's from the following towns (all on covers with S2): Lawrence, Ms., Athol Depot, Mass., East Berlin, Ct., Mattapoisett, Mass., Brownsburg, Va., and Frankfort, Me.

From Prof. A. R. Davis come Nos. 23, 24, and 25 - all decorative designs found on stampless covers from, respectively, York, Ills. (red, used 1852), South Dedham, Mass. (red, used 1855), and Amherst, N. H.

## the first u.s. "Paid 3" postal rate

Prof. A. R. Davis' article in Issue 22 on this subject referred to the CIRCULAR PAID marking (No. 28 of Issue 22) and asked for information about uses other than those he named. Mr. A. S. Wardwell reports a single sheet double-folded "Prices Current" stampless circular of Philip Schieffelin \& Co., Druggists, New York, that bears this marking in black. The circular also bears the red townark NETV YORK/ DEC. $5 /$ PAID $/ 3$ cts., same as No. 25, Issue 22. The circular is addressed to Jonesborough, Washington County, Tennessee. Curiously, this "prices current" circular shows no year date. Mr. Wardwell writes that he believes the year may be 1849 or 1850. It is noticed that the circular reads in part, "the recent law of Congress in relation to adulterated Drugs...." This might provide a clue to the year date.

## IMITATIONS OF THE BOSTON-PAID OBLITERATOR

Still another of these interesting markings has come to light. Mr. L. L. Downing reports No. 7 in blue on S2, from East Abingdon, Mass. No. 20, Issue 22, an unidentified colorless PAID in oval grid, perhaps may be of Norwich, ct. In the R. W. Rex collection is a cover with S2 used in 1852 that has what is apparently this marking or one very much like it.

NUMERAL CANCELLATIONS and COLORLESS "PAID" in "3"
In the R. W. Rex collection the use of numeral "3" as an obliterator of the stamp or on the cover is exemplified by examples as follows: Turner, Me., in red; Saline, Mich., in red; Whiting, Vt., in blue; Olean, IV.Y., in black, and West Newton, Mass.-all of these on S2 covers. On S5 covers, the collection shows the numeral used at Red Wing, M.T. in red, and at Putnam, Vt. in black.

From Mr. C. W. Wilson comes No. 6, a tracing of the colorless PAID in "3" of Westmoreland Depot, N.H., on S2 of Jan. 19, 1852. The example is from the J. G. Fleckenstein collection. A poor illustration of the marking appeared as No. 25 of Issue 11.

## ODD OBLITERATORS

No. 3 of Moscow, N.Y., is on S2 used 1852, reported by Mr. L. W. Kaiser. No. 15 square grid of Ashfield, Mass., is on $S 5$ and is to be compared with the much larger one used at the same town (No. 38 of Issue 7). No. 16 is on S5 of Greenville, Conn. No. 17 is on S 2 used in 1856 at Montague, Mass. No. 18 is apparently an encircled "C" on S5 used at Corpus Christi, Tex. The appearance as a "G" is doubtless caused by smearing at bottom.

A rough form of interlaced 6-point star, closely resembling the well-known Chicopee, Mass., star, is noted on cover tying S5 of Barton Landing, Vt. This interesting star is in the R. W. Rex collection. A 6-point solid star is also noted in this collection on cover from Northfield, Vt., obliterating SZ.

Mr. W. W. Hicks reports a pair of S2 with No. 21 in green. The stamps are in the 1854 color. Several towns used these $V$ obliterators. Identification is requested. Mr. Hicks also reports No. 22 in red on a single S2. It could not be a year date because the stamp upon which it is found was not printed until after 1851.

## HOME-INDUSTRY PROPAGANDA MAIL

A facet of life a hundred years ago was the use of mailing envelopes to spread propaganda not related to a product nor associated with a return address. These were usually confined to political campaigns, the war-between-the-States, temperance, cheaper postage, and universal peace. Exceptional therefore is No. 27 bearing two S5's. It reads (sic): "If you love your Country, If you desire always to get good Wages, Use only the Product of America."

The reverse side of the envelope bears imprint of John Duross, Printer, Black Horse Alley, Philadelphia, and also pictures James Lucas' Globe Mills, Kensington, Pa. The propaganda stands alone on the face of the envelope thus qualifying this case fully in the category of propaganda mail.

## MONEY LETTER

No. 26, MONEY LETTER, is reported by Prof. A. R. Davis as in red on cover with S 2 from Burlington, Vt. The term MONEY LETTER conforms to early Canadian practice relating to an early form of registry service. A similar marking in blue, though smaller, is known on a U9 Nesbitt cover with $S 2$ on letter postmarked Lewiston, N.Y., addressed to Buffalo, N.Y. It is to be noted that both Burlington, Vt., and Lewiston, N.Y. are not far from the Canadian border. It is probable that both examples relate to the pre-1855 U.S. registry service.

## CONTINUATION OF CATALOG OF POSTAL MARKINGS

The three lists that follow relate to interesting varieties of townarks on cover that are in much demand. These lists complete the townark listings. See previous issues for others of this group.

R-5 YEAR-DATED TOWNMARKS -- ON COVER WITH STAMPS (OR NESBITT ENVELOPES) OF THE 1851-1861 PERIOD

Before 1856 the use of a towmark containing year date was most unusual. In 1856 about 80 postoffices included the year date, and it was camonly used thereafter.

The herein-listed group does not include the following:
(a) Dates applied by a handstamp that does not also include town name;
(b) Dates in separate markings that are not postoffice applied, such as for individual identification, possibly for return-address purposes;
(o) Dates in handstamps that contain railroad name or initials; these are station-agent markings;
(d) Dates in special-service markings having to do with dead letters, registry, received markings, etc.
(e) Foreign-applied dates, or those on foreign-mail exchange-office markings;
$(f)$ Manuscript dates.
Recently a Janesville, Wis., towmark was thought to be 1853. Examination shows it to be of same style as the 1858 townmark, so this is now believed to be a case where the "8" was handstamped in such a way that it appears to be a "3". Also it has been reported that Cincinnati, 0., used the 1853 year date on Jan. 1 of that year, but on no other dates of that year. The single example reported to Dr. Chase has not been duplicated, and he was not sufficiently satisfied with its authenticity
to include it in his listing when the 2nd edition of his book was produced.
In the listing there is much shortage of information about size, etc. of the 1855 year dated towmarks. Information is requested.

The premium to be added depends on scarcity and collectible demand. Markings are numbered 1 to 10 in order of increasing value. Those having other collectible interest -- straight-line, etc., are marked with asterisk (*). These have added premium value; the total is obtained by adding onemalf of the premium for the lower-priced feature to the full premium of the higher-priced feature.

The notation of pages 8 and 9 of Issue 20 applies, as well as the abbreviations of Issue 21, page 13, and of Issue 22, page 9.
1851 SALNT PAUL/YrD/M.T. ©-32
SONORA, CALIFORNIA/yrD SL 39x8 CC K-2 9* SAN FRANCISCO/yrD/10Paid C-32
1852
$\overline{B O S T O N} / D / 52 \quad \mathrm{C}-32$ on back
GREENVILLE/yrD/MAINE C-32 K-2
Hagamans mills N.Y./yrD SL $40 \times 3$ CC $8 * 18.56$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Hagamans Mills N.Y./yrD SL } 40 x 8 \text { CC } & 8 * \frac{10.06}{} \\ \text { SONORA, CALIFORNIA. yrD SL } 39 x 1 \text { CC K-2 } & 8 *\end{array}$
$\frac{1853}{\text { GREENVILLE/yrD/MAINE C-32 }}$
NEW YORK/yrD C-32 CC
1854
LEAVEMWORTH CITY/yrD/K.T: C-33 Chl6 10 .
1855
ANN ARBOR/yr/D/Mich. C-33 SA
BELLOWIS FALLS VT. yr D
BOSTON/D/55 C-32 on back

SOUTH DANVERS/yrD/Ms K-7 4
WASHINGTON D.O. yrD 4
6 YRERA CALIF yrD

4
7*
6
0.
18.57

7 Any town
There is no premium for later markings unless they have special features.

1858
Any tow with imperf stamp
5

8*

1859
Any town with imperf stamp
PEKIN/1859/D/ILLS C-33
The 1859 is 2 mm high.
1860
Any town with imperf stamp
CENTER SANDWICH/1860/D/N.H. C-29 4
The 1860 is $1-1 / 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ high.
TREMONT/D/1860 date requested
1861
5* NICHCLASVILLE/D/61/Ky C-33
The 61 is $1-1 / 3 m m$ high
NETV YORK/yrD(61) CC
5
The 61 is on its side.
TREICONT/D/1861 data requested

R-6 TOWNMARKS INCLUDING QUAKER-STYLE DATE -- ON COVER WITH STAMPS (OR NESBITT ENVELOPES) OF THE 1851-1861 PERIOD

This list applies to townmarks in which the month is designated as lst mo, and mo, etc., in the Quaker manner, a usage that reflects the idea that the usual month names are of pagan origin, and hence should not be used. Ordinary "business"
usage, such as 7-4-1856, is not a "Quaker date"; the month must be indioated as, say, "7th mo" or "7 mo." A few of those listed have so far been seen only on stampless covers. They may later be found on stamped covers; until then no value rating is assigned.

The premium to be added depends on oddity, scarcity, and collectible demand. Markings are numbered 1 to 10 in order of increasing value. The abbreviations are same as in previous listings of the $R$ series, except that "Nor" refers to the article in Cyc. U.S. Postmarks Vol. 2, by Delf Norona.


## R-7 TOWNMARKS CONTAINING PAID AND/OR RATE-NOMERAL -- ON DONESTIC MAIL OR MAIL TO CANADA -- ON COVER WITH STAMPS (OR NESBITT ENVELOPES) OF THE 1851-1861 PERIOD

Tommarks of this group were regularly used on prepaid and collect stampless mail at many towns. Apparently because of a desire for uniformity, the postoffices at some of these towns regularly used these markings on covers bearing stamps (or on Nesbitt envelopes), although there was no need for such use because the stamp itself was evidence of prepayment and rate. Postoffices at some other towns occasionally, perhaps accidentally, used them also on such covers.

The listing herein is limited to domestic mail and to-Canada mail at the letter rate: mail that normally would carry a 3ct stamp. Accordingly townarks with numeral 1, 2, or 5 are not listed. These when used on letter mail (not drop or carrier) add value but are to be listed as "erroneous" uses. Similarly, foreign mail rate markings and exchange-office markings are not listed herein.

In the case of certain large cities the collectible interest also attaches to certain combinations of markings. For example, a Boston "rate" towmark used in combination with the small red Boston PAID is worth more than when used with the large black Boston PAID. The listing reflects some of these combinations.

Occasionally a marking is found used on a prepaid stampless cover that is then forwarded by use of stamp. Such items are unusual and are associated with the stamp so are included in this list.

The premium to be added depends on oddity, scarcity, and collectible demand. Markings are numbered 1 to 10 in order of increasing value. An asterisk (*) means the marking (or combination) has added value because of some feature listed elsewhere. Abbreviations are the same as previous lists in the $R$ series. BPM refers to the Blake-Davis book, Boston Postal Markings to 1890.

R-7 Cont'd
TOWNNARKS INCLUDING PAID or Paid WITHOUT RATE

Stock style with straight line PAID at bottom, where regularly used for a pert of period (151-161): AUGUSTA GEO.; CHARLESTON S.C.) NORWICH CT.; PORTLAND ME. )

Same as above--where infrequently used:
BOSTON MASS. (several types)
CHARTESTCWN MASS.; SPRINGFIELD MS; )
CAZENOVIA N.Y.; POTSDAM N.Y.;
HARTFORD Ct.

Stock style with curved PAID where regularly used:
BANGCR ME.; NEWBURYPORT MAS.;
PITTSFIELD MASS.; CHARLESTON S.C.)
Same as above, where infrequently used:
BOSTON MASS. (several types)
TROY N.Y.
STOCKTON CAL/D/PAID C-33 Chl6
Non-stock style and unusual
arrangement:
NEW PAID YORK/D C-32 Chl3 $\quad 7$
BALTO PAID DC $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{C}-20 & \mathrm{CC}\left(\begin{array}{l}\text { used with } \\ 3 \mathrm{c})\end{array}\right. & 8\end{array}$
MARYSVILLE CAL/D/PAID/BY STAMPS C-32 10
TOWNARKS INCLUDING PAID (or Paid) and 3 (or 3cts)

Stock style with str line 3 PAID at bottom, where regularly used for part of period:
BRUNSTICK ME.; MIDDLEBURY VT.; )
NEW BEDFORD MASS; COLUMBIA S.C.;)
MACON GEO.; SAVANNAH GEO.;
tuScumbia ala.; augusta geo.
Same as above -- where infrequently used:
SALEM MASS.; HARTFORD CT.; BROOKLYN)
N.Y.; FISHKILL N.Y.; PENN YAN N.Y.;)

INDIANAPOLIS IND.; SELMA ALA.; ) 2
SANDUSKY O.; HAMPTON N.H.;
PITTSFIELD MS.; DETROIT MICH. )
MARYSVILLE CAL/D/3 PAID
NEVADA CITY CAL/D/3 FAID
Same as above; except "3" removed, leaving unsymmetrical PAID MIDDLEBURY VT.
NEW BEDFORD MASS.

Stock style with curved 3 PAID at bottom, where regularly used for part of period: DETROI'T MICH.

1 Same as above, used infrequently: MIDDLETOWN CT.

Non-stock style and unusual arrangement:
WEST CANAAN IN. H. /D/PAID/3 C-34 Chl2 8
WOODSTOCK/D/3 PAID/VT. C-30 Ch22 4
2 GROVELAND/D/MASS 3 CTS C-28 Ch10 6
LOWELL Ms/D/3CTS PAID $\mathrm{C}-34 \mathrm{CC} \quad 3$
NORTHAMPTON/D/PAID S/Ms $\quad \mathrm{C}-34 \mathrm{CC} \quad 4$
6 WEBSTER MASS/D/PAID/-3- C-31 4
6 ISLIP N.Y./D/PAID $3 \quad$ C-24 CC 5
MALONE N.Y./D/PAID $3 \quad$ C-29 Ch23 4
NORTH SALEM/PAID 3CTS/N.Y.C-28 Chll 9
PHILADELPHIA/D/PAID 3 Cts C-32 SA 6
2
2

Townmarks including 3ct Rate Numeral (Cont'd)

| BOSTON/D/3cts ( 6 mm ) C-32 $\frac{2}{2}$ BPM-634or C-31 636 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| with str line PAID |  | 10 |
| with small red Bos | ton Paid |  |
| with snall blk Bos | on PAID |  |
| with large blk Bos | ton PAID |  |
| SALEM Ms/D/3cts | C-32 |  |
| PETERSBURG $\mathrm{Va} / \mathrm{D} / 3 \mathrm{cts}$ | C-29 |  |
| CHARLESTON S.C./D/3 | C-32 |  |
| Sivanah Ga/d/3 | C-30 |  |
| SAINT LOUIS MO.D/3 | C-33 |  |

Non-stock style and unusual arrangement:
10 PASSUAPSIC/D/bars/3Cts C-30 Ch23 K-17 8* 5*
3* (The following should be in column at 1 left:)
2 BOSTON/D/3cts ( 8 mm ) C-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ BPIM-635
2 with small blk Boston PAID with large blk Boston PAID

TOWNMARS INCLUDING 6ct RATE WITH OR WITHOUT PAID

```
BOSTON/D/6cts (6mm) C-32 BPM-578
    with small red Boston PAID
    with small blk Boston PAID
    with large blk Boston PAID 4
NEW PAID YORK/6/D C-32 Ch23
9.
BOSTON/D/6cts(8mn) C-32 BPM-579
    with small blk Boston PkID 6*
    with large blk Boston PAID 4
9* SAIT FRANCISCO ChL/D/PAID/6 C-32 10
5*
4
```

TOWNMARKS INCLUDING 10 Ct RATE WITH OR WITHOUT PAID

```
Boston/D/10cts (8mm) C-31
    BPM-538-539-540
    with small blk Boston PAID
    with large blk Boston PAID
BOSTON Ms //yrD/10cts ( 6 mm ) c-32
    BPM-541-543-544
```

OGDENSBURGH N.Y./D/10 $\quad \mathrm{C}-32$4
NEW YORK/D/10 Cts C-31
4
8* NEVADA CITY CAL//yrD/10 Paid C-32 8*
3 SAN FRANCISCO/D/10 C-33 10
SAN FRANCISCO/yrD/10 Paid C-32 10*

PREMIUM SCHEDULES FOR LISTS R-5, R-6, and R-7
The premiums shown in the preceding lists are to be added to covers with adhesive stamps because of the listed postal markings, provided stamp is fine, marking is good strike, and cover is in good condition (as these terms are defined in D-1,
 is on Nesbitt envelope without adhesive stamp.
For R-5 (Year-dated townmarks):

| Rarity No. | Premium | Rarity No. | Premium |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1 | $\$ .50$ | 6 | $\$ 30.00$ |
| 2 | 1.00 | 7 | 45.00 |
| 3 | 4.00 | 8 | 70.00 |
| 4 | 10.00 | 9 | 100.00 |
| 5 | 20.00 | 10 | 150.00 |

For R-6 (Quaker dated townmarks):
Rarity No. Premium

| 1 | - |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | - |
| 3 | - |
| 4 | - |
| 5 | - |


| Rarity No. | Premium |
| :---: | ---: |
| 6 | 7.00 |
| 7 | 10.00 |
| 8 | 15.00 |
| 9 | 20.00 |
| 10 | 30.00 |

For R-7 (Townmarks containing Paid and/or Rate):

| 1 | 1.00 | 6 | 15.00 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 2.50 | 7 | 20.00 |
| 3 | 4.50 | 8 | 25.00 |
| 4 | 7.00 | 9 | 35.00 |
| 5 | 10.00 | 10 | 50.00 |

## ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA

Issue No. 18 -- Page 11, P-12, item (7): change \$3.00 to \$10.00.
Page 12, P-12, under item (17) change bottom line to read:
"plates 13, 17, 12R and 22L."
Page 12, P-12, at bottom of page change items to reed new amounts
as follows: (41)-125.00; (42)-150.00; (43)m150.00;
(44)-75.00; (45)-150.00; (46)-150.00; (47)-150.00; (48)-50.00; (49)-125.00; (50) ahange to read: "Plates Nos. 23 to 25, incl. -50.00 .1 Add (51) Plates Nos. 26 and 27-75.00, and (52) Plate No. 28-100.00.

Issue No. 22--R-2 LIST
Add GREENFIELD/yrD/MAINE K-2-32 6*
SALEM/D/MASS. K-3,K-4-24 Ch23 3
JAY/D/NEN YORK K2-31 5
Page 8, change " 33 " to " 32 " as referring to PORTFR'S PRECINCT.
Issue No. 23 -- Since "going to press," Dr. Carroll Chase writes that a multiple piece has come to light that identifies the N4 double transfer as 79R11(L) and the B6 double transfer as 89R11(L).


